

Lesson 15

Possessives (II)

-ruKw, -ru, tri ==> of

The suffixes **-ruKw**, **-tri**, and **-ru** also show possession in the same way as **-r** does (Lesson 14). The difference is in the word order. The name to which **-r** is attached comes before the possessed noun or thing, as in **Hailer lng'n** (Haile + r) Haile's house. **-ruKw**, **-tri** and **-ru** are attached to a name that comes after the possessed noun or thing.

1. **-ruKw** shows possession of a singular (masculine) noun or a noun that is expressed as masculine (Example 15.1).
2. **-tri** shows possession of a singular (feminine) noun or a noun that is expressed as feminine (Example 15.2).
3. **-ru** shows possession of a plural noun or a noun regardless of gender (Example 15.3).

Example 15.1 -ruKw ==> of

bira HaileruKw	Bull (ox) of Haile	Hailer bira	Haile's bull
lng'n HaileruK	House of Haile	Hailer lng'n	Haile's house

Example 15.2 -tri ==> of

lwi Hailetri	Cow of Haile	Hailer lwi	Haile's cow
menkineti Hailetri	Car of Haile	Hailer menkineti	Haile's car

Example 15.3 -ru ==> of (plural)

wes Haileru	cattle of Haile	Hailer wes	Haile's cattle
lng'nti Haileru	houses of Haile	Hailer lng'nti	Haile's houses

-si + possessive adjective (Lesson 13) + relation noun also means of when used to show relation, as in:

Hailesi ni dan	of Haile his brother	the brother of Haile
Abrahamsi ni gena	of Abraham his mother	the mother of Abraham.
